



Fe₃O₄(001) films on Fe(001): Termination and reconstruction of iron-rich surfaces

Spiridis, N.; Barbasz, J.; Lodziana, Zbigniew; Korecki, J.

Published in:
Physical Review B Condensed Matter

Link to article, DOI:
[10.1103/PhysRevB.74.155423](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.74.155423)

Publication date:
2006

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Spiridis, N., Barbasz, J., Lodziana, Z., & Korecki, J. (2006). Fe₃O₄(001) films on Fe(001): Termination and reconstruction of iron-rich surfaces. *Physical Review B Condensed Matter*, 74(15), 155423.
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.74.155423>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Fe₃O₄(001) films on Fe(001): Termination and reconstruction of iron-rich surfacesN. Spiridis,¹ J. Barbasz,¹ Z. Łodziana,^{2,3} and J. Korecki^{1,4}¹*Institute of Catalysis & Surface Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, 30-239 Kraków, Poland*²*Center for Atomic-Scale Materials Physics, DTU, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark*³*Henryk Niewodniczański Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, 31-342 Kraków, Poland*⁴*Faculty of Physics & Applied Computer Science, AGH University of Science and Technology, 30-059 Kraków, Poland*

(Received 23 December 2005; revised manuscript received 18 August 2006; published 20 October 2006)

High-quality and impurity-free magnetite surfaces with $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction have been obtained for the Fe₃O₄(001) epitaxial films deposited on Fe(001). Based on atomically resolved scanning tunneling microscopy images for both negative and positive sample polarity and density-functional-theory calculations, a model of the magnetite (001) surface terminated with Fe ions forming dimers on the reconstructed $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ octahedral iron layer is proposed.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.74.155423](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.74.155423)

PACS number(s): 68.47.Gh, 68.37.Ef, 68.55.-a

I. INTRODUCTION

Controversies about structural details of the Fe₃O₄(001) polar surface,¹ constituting one of the possible low-index magnetite terminations, remain unsolved since the very first scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) experiment on this surface.² Magnetite (Fe₃O₄) crystallizes in the inverse spinel structure with a lattice constant of 8.40 Å. Fe ions are located at two different interstitial sites octahedrally and tetrahedrally coordinated to oxygen anions that form a close-packed cubic structure. The tetrahedral sites (*A*) are occupied by trivalent Fe ions, whereas a randomly arranged mixture of the tri- and divalent Fe ions occupies the octahedral sites (*B*). At $T \sim 125$ K, magnetite undergoes a metal-insulator transition, known as the Verwey transition and commonly interpreted as a long-range electron charge ordering in the octahedral Fe sublattice. For a review of magnetite properties, see Refs. 3 and 4.

The structure of the (001) magnetite surface has been intensively studied for single crystals^{2,5–8} as well as for epitaxial films.^{9–15} The surface is usually discussed as being composed of atomic sublayers, containing either only tetrahedral iron ions Fe(*A*) (the so-called *A* layer) or oxygen and octahedral iron ions Fe(*B*) (the so-called *B* layer). The distance between *A* or *B* layers is about 2.1 Å, whereas the smallest interlayer (*A-B*) spacing is about 1.1 Å. The most typical reconstruction seen by low-energy electron diffraction (LEED) for the (001) surface is $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ (corresponding to the 8.40×8.40 Å² surface mesh) as related to the (1×1) primitive surface unit cell with the 5.94×5.94 Å² periodicity of the bulk-terminated surface. Neither *A* nor *B* bulk termination of the Fe₃O₄(001) surface is charge-compensated, and a number of models assume that the charge neutrality condition is a driving force behind the reconstruction. The obvious way to achieve the autocompensated Fe₃O₄(001) surface with the observed reconstruction is to remove certain surface atoms: half of the Fe³⁺ ions for the *A* termination^{10–12,14} or a number of oxygens for the *B* termination.^{10,13} However, surface stability can be achieved also through electronic degrees of freedom.¹ Thus, models with full *A*- or *B*-type layer termination with a specific surface electronic and geometric structure were also

proposed.^{2,5,7–9} The interpretation was obscured by the ambiguity of the surface stoichiometry since there were no procedures to control whether the surface layer was oxygen- or iron-rich. Both single-crystal and epitaxial film surfaces for ultrahigh-vacuum (UHV) studies are prepared in processes occurring in a broad range of temperature and oxygen partial pressures. Consequently, there is no consistency between the variety of the proposed models and the real-space images of the Fe₃O₄(001) surfaces obtained by STM.^{2,5,8,9,13,15}

The reported STM images of the Fe₃O₄(001) surface differ in many details, but one feature is common for all observations. On flat terraces, which are terminated with steps of 2.1 Å in height, atomic rows spaced by 6 Å are seen at positive sample biases. These are mutually perpendicular on neighboring terraces. The step height corresponds to the *A-A* or *B-B* layer spacing. Due to symmetry and spacing of the rows, they are commonly attributed to Fe ions in octahedral sites. The occupied state images are rarely reported. They reveal elongated shapes forming a square $8.4 \text{ Å} \times 8.4 \text{ Å}$ mesh, interpreted as clusters of atoms within the tetrahedral termination.^{5,9} To our knowledge, images of the empty and filled states have never been observed for the same sample with the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction.

In the present study, we propose an alternative method of a preparing an Fe₃O₄(001) surface with a stable and reproducible $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction by depositing magnetite on an Fe(001) film. The surface gives STM images of high stability and atomic resolution for negative and positive sample polarity, allowing us to image details of the surface structure and, when combined with density-functional-theory (DFT) calculations, to propose a model of the iron-rich surface. We show that by using different preparation methods, the magnetite surface with octahedral (*B*) or partially filled and tetrahedral termination with Fe dimers can be stabilized.

II. METHODS AND SAMPLE PREPARATION

The magnetite films were obtained in an UHV system on cleaved MgO(001) substrates. Two preparation schemes were used. The surface structure of Fe₃O₄(001) films prepared in a “classical” way, directly on MgO, by oxygen-

assisted deposition of Fe at 250°C, was described in detail in our earlier papers.^{15,16} The alternative preparation method consisted of depositing a 200 Å buffer layer of epitaxial Fe(001) on the MgO(001) substrate to guarantee an iron reservoir to balance the magnetite stoichiometry. On the Fe(001) surface, an oxide layer was formed by oxygen-assisted deposition of Fe at 10^{-4} Pa O_2 on the substrate, which was held at 250°C. Finally, the samples were annealed at 500°C for 60 min. The as-prepared films were characterized *in situ* by Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) and LEED, *ex situ* by the conversion electron Mössbauer spectroscopy, and display typical $Fe_3O_4(001)$ features. The $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction remained stable also after the post-preparation annealing, whereas the films deposited directly on MgO(001) showed, after the same treatment, major changes of the surface structure induced by the diffusion of Mg from the substrate into the magnetite film.^{13,15} Apparently, the Fe(001) layer sets an effective barrier for Mg diffusion.

The STM measurements were carried out *in situ* with a room-temperature STM head (Burleigh) using electrochemically etched tungsten tips. The corresponding theoretical simulations were based on DFT calculations. The plane-wave pseudopotential method with the gradient-corrected exchange-correlation functional¹⁷ was used.¹⁸ The Monkhorst-Pack k -point sampling mesh with density of 0.1 \AA^{-1} , together with a kinetic energy cutoff of 340 eV and a charge-density grid of 680 eV, were applied. The electronic density was determined by iterative diagonalization of the Kohn-Sham Hamiltonian, and the resulting Kohn-Sham eigenstates were populated according to the Fermi statistics with a finite temperature smearing of $kT=0.015 \text{ eV}$. The calculations reproduce the magnetic and structural properties of the bulk magnetite³ very well, giving the lattice constant $a_0=8.39 \text{ \AA}$ and magnetic moments of $3.34\mu_B$ for Fe(B) and $3.28\mu_B$ for Fe(A). The surface calculations were performed in a stoichiometric slab geometry with eight atomic layers in the reconstructed $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ unit cell and with six atomic layers in $p(2 \times 2)$ geometry to assess the stability of Fe dimers on the surface. The vacuum region extended up to 16 Å and the dipole correction was applied. The STM topographs in the constant current (electron density) mode were simulated based on the Tresoff-Hamann formalism.¹⁹

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Large-scale *in situ* STM images for $Fe_3O_4(001)$ surfaces prepared on Fe(001) epitaxial films [an example is shown in Fig. 1(a)] reveal surface topography similar to that observed for well-ordered single-crystalline $Fe_3O_4(001)$ surfaces.⁸ The high-temperature post-deposition annealing results in flat terraces, extending over $30 \times 30 \text{ nm}^2$ on average. The terraces are separated by 2-Å-high atomic steps along the $\langle 110 \rangle$ directions, terminated by a pair of screw dislocations. For comparison, the STM image of a $Fe_3O_4(001)$ film deposited in the classical way, directly on MgO, is presented in Fig. 1(b). The limitation of deposition/annealing temperature, as discussed above, is reflected in the surface topography—the

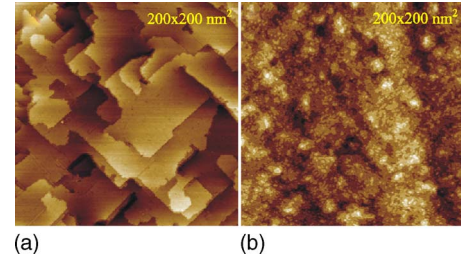


FIG. 1. (Color online) Topographic (constant current) STM images for the $Fe_3O_4(001)$ surface of the epitaxial magnetite film on Fe(001)/MgO(001) (a) and on MgO(001) (b). The images are taken at the positive sample bias of about 0.8 V. For the details of preparation conditions, see text.

much smaller terraces and the large number of defects. Atomically resolved images could be obtained in a broad range of positive and negative bias voltages for the magnetite films deposited on Fe(001)/MgO(001). The most typical ones, appearing reproducibly for all investigated samples (over 20), are shown in Fig. 2. At the positive sample bias, a network of regularly arranged dark features with the $8.4 \times 8.4 \text{ \AA}^2$ periodicity corresponding to the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction is seen between the bright rows along the $\langle 110 \rangle$ directions spaced by 6 Å [Figs. 2(a) and 2(c)]. The rows are mutually perpendicular on neighboring terraces. The sample bias can be reproducibly changed to negative values (typically $V_s=-1.7 \text{ V}$), yielding entirely different images dominated by well-separated bright protrusions with locally dif-

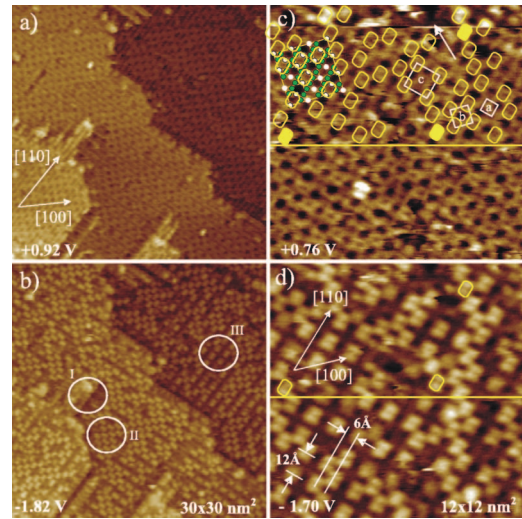


FIG. 2. (Color) Constant current STM images of the empty (top) and occupied (bottom) states for the $Fe_3O_4(001)$ surface of the epitaxial magnetite film on Fe(001)/MgO(001). Scans from the same areas are shown in columns. The circles in (b) indicate the areas without dimers (I), with $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ-(8.4 \times 8.4) \text{ \AA}^2$ (II), and with $(2 \times 2)-(12 \times 12) \text{ \AA}^2$ (III) square dimer mesh, respectively. The arrow in (c) indicates the line where the sample bias was reversed. The contours of ovals seen in (d) are superimposed on the upper part of (c), and the equivalent positions are marked by corresponding filled and empty contours. Squares labeled with a , b , and c represent unit cells of (1×1) , $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$, and (2×2) reconstructions, respectively.

ferent surface densities [Fig. 2(b)]. The protrusions, which we call ovals, are elongated in the $\langle 110 \rangle$ directions and show some internal structure as seen at higher magnification. The ovals form rows along the $\langle 110 \rangle$ directions that are spaced by 6 Å, while the distance between the ovals in a row is 12 Å. Consequently, in the densest packed areas, ovals form an 8.4×8.4 Å² mesh [circle II in Fig. 2(b)]. Every other row of ovals is frequently missing, and thus the areas with a 12×12 Å² mesh are formed [circle III in Fig. 2(b)]. The oval statistics over 2500 nm² taken for many terraces and samples gives the average occupation of 0.50 ± 0.03 oval per the unit cell of the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction. The ovals, apart from their densities, are very similar to the shapes observed by Tarrach *et al.*⁵ and Gaines *et al.*⁹ for single-crystalline and thin-film surfaces, respectively. Gaines *et al.*⁹ described them as diffused clusters of atoms, which may consist of both tetrahedral and octahedral Fe ions, and are difficult to interpret due to a complicated atomic arrangement.

The exceptional stability of the STM images allowed us to change sample polarity during the scan [indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2(c)], and thus the respective positions of atomic-scale details in the pair of images could be easily identified as shown by oval contours in Figs. 2(c) and 2(d). The determination of the absolute positions of the atomic details with respect to the (1×1) surface unit cells is done with an assumption that any rowlike features appearing along $\langle 110 \rangle$ are due to octahedral irons, as for a bulklike surface. Within such a hypothesis, the position of the ovals is localized between the octahedral irons, which suggests that they appear predominantly due to tunneling from tetrahedral Fe ions. Consequently, we infer that the surface is terminated with a partially occupied layer of the tetrahedral Fe(A) ions. The occupied state atomic images presented in Figs. 2(b) and 2(d) are not the only ones characteristic for the surfaces of Fe₃O₄(001) on Fe(001). At a special tip state,²⁰ enhanced electronic contrast and resolution could be achieved with some experimental effort. A corresponding example is shown in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). The ovals, showing only a minor splitting at $V_s = -1.85$ V in Fig. 3(b), become well resolved when the bias voltage is changed to $V_s = -0.73$ V [Fig. 3(a)], suggesting that they originate from two different atoms, henceforth referred to as a dimer. As seen from the height profiles in Fig. 3, the distance between the dimer centers, as well as between the ovals, is 12 Å, whereas the atoms in a dimer are spaced by 4.9 Å, as compared to the 5.96 Å distance between the tetrahedral Fe³⁺ ions in the ideal A layer. Moreover, the structure of rows along $\langle 110 \rangle$ spaced by 6 Å becomes very distinct.

As shown schematically in Fig. 2(c), a single oval covers two tetrahedral Fe positions, hence the statistics of the ovals (or dimers) observed on the Fe₃O₄(001) surfaces prepared on Fe(001) films yields a half-monolayer (ML) of Fe(A). Therefore, we conclude that on average the surface is terminated with 0.5 ML of Fe(A) ions, which form dimers along $\langle 110 \rangle$. The 50% occupation is realized on a large scale, whereas small areas without dimers (i.e., B terminated), with $(2 \times 2) - (12 \times 12)$ Å² and with $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ - (8.4 \times 8.4)$ Å² square dimer mesh can coexist locally, as marked in Fig. 2(b).²¹ For surface neutrality, it is enough that the charge is

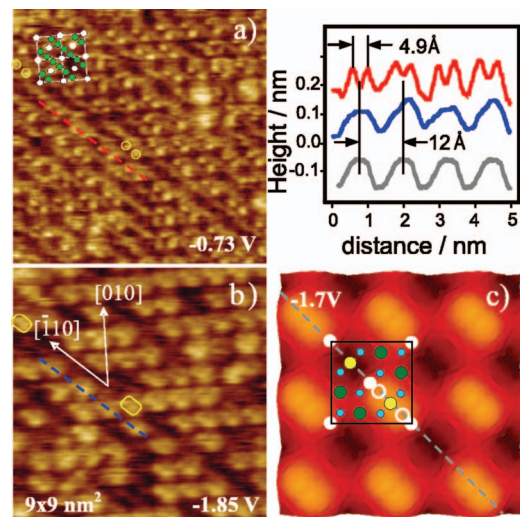


FIG. 3. (Color) STM constant current scans taken subsequently from the same area at -0.73 V (a) and -1.85 V (b) sample bias and theoretical STM image of the dimeric A termination at negative ($V_s = -1.7$ V) sample bias (c). Small circles in (a) mark positions of atoms that are equivalent to oval contours in (b). The experimental height profiles along $\langle 110 \rangle$, with colors corresponding to lines marked in (a) and (b), and the theoretical one in gray are shown in the upper right plot. Circle models in (a) and (c) indicate atomic positions on an ideal surface with tetrahedral termination. Green circles represent surface octahedral Fe atoms arranged in rows along $\langle 110 \rangle$, filled white circles are surface tetrahedral Fe atoms in their bulklike positions arranged in the (1×1) square lattice, open white circles are surface tetrahedral irons in dimers, yellow circles are subsurface tetrahedral Fe atoms, and small blue circles are oxygen atoms.

compensated on the large scale by a combination of small areas with three different terminations: full A layer, half A layer and B layer (presumably near defects). However, such a terminating layer, with a short-range order only, cannot be responsible for the almost perfect $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction observed in the empty-state images [Figs. 2(a) and 2(c)]. We believe that the reconstruction comes from the outermost surface B layer, and the arrangement of the Fe(A) dimers in the terminating layer only reflects the reconstruction.

The two preparation methods of Fe₃O₄(001) films—the “classical” one, directly on MgO(001), and the present one, on a Fe(001) buffer layer—result in surfaces that show the same $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction in LEED but differ in AES and STM. The classical preparation gives us the Auger signal ratio of the 510 eV oxygen and 651 eV iron lines $R = 3.34(5)$, very close to that reported by Ruby *et al.*²² For the magnetite films on Fe, the R value is reduced down to 2.96(5), indicating an iron-rich termination, which we also postulate based on the STM analysis. Contrary to the magnetite samples grown on the Fe buffer layer, we have never observed the oval features for the classical preparation. In this case, with some experimental effort, we were also able to acquire STM images from the same areas at different polarities (Fig. 4). For both polarities, the images are dominated by the structure of rows separated by about 6 Å. As we discussed earlier,¹⁵ at certain bias voltages the rows have

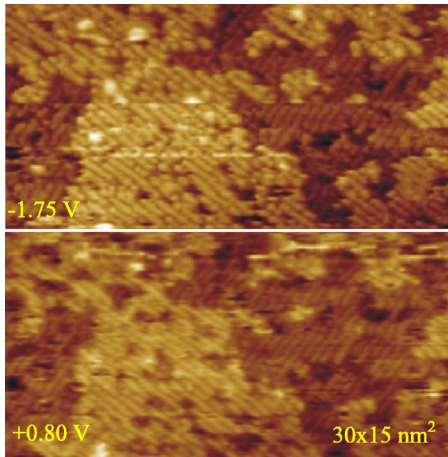


FIG. 4. (Color online) Constant current STM images of the same surface area for the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4(001)$ epitaxial magnetite film on $\text{MgO}(001)$ taken at a negative (top) and positive (bottom) sample bias.

typical modulation that is responsible for the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction. Clearly, our observations support the earlier findings that such a surface is terminated with the oxygen-rich layer and the models of reconstructed B termination apply.^{8,13}

A number of recent papers have tried to explain theoretically the structure of the (001) magnetite surface.^{23–25} In particular, Pentcheva *et al.*²⁵ explained the $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ reconstruction of the B -terminated surface in terms of the Jahn-Teller distortion. Our present calculations of the B termination agree well with this picture. The modification of the local spin moments on the surface $\text{Fe}(B)$ gives rise to the ordering of octahedral cations: pairs of cations along the $[110]$ direction with $\mu_{\text{Fe}(B1)} = 3.50\mu_B$ and $\mu_{\text{Fe}(B2)} = 2.74\mu_B$ are formed, similar to that discussed by Shvets *et al.*²³ for the (001) surface of a bulk magnetite crystal. The changes of the magnetic moments on $\text{Fe}(B)$ cations are related to the ordering of electrons in the $d_{x^2-y^2}$ atomic orbitals. The calculated STM images render the surface reconstruction, but oval-like shapes between octahedral rows were not identified at any bias voltage. This supports our experimental conclusion that the termination of our magnetite films on the $\text{Fe}(001)$ buffer film must be something other than the B layer.

Due to limited computer resources, we considered simplified models of an A -terminated surface: the termination with $\text{Fe}(A)$ dimers on $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ that corresponds to coverage of 1 ML of $\text{Fe}(A)$. The separate calculations were performed for iron dimers on a $p(2 \times 2)$ surface, which reflects 0.5 ML coverage of $\text{Fe}(A)$ on the surface unit cell. Surfaces with $\text{Fe}(A)$ arranged in their regular lattice sites were also considered for calculations of the surface stability. At the equilibrium, Fe dimers are located $\sim 0.35 \text{ \AA}$ above the surface plane (defined by oxygen) for all considered geometries. In the optimized geometry, the $\text{Fe}(A)$ cations in a dimer are separated by a distance not shorter than $d = 2.90 \text{ \AA}$. This is significantly longer than $d < 2 \text{ \AA}$ for an Fe_2 dimer in vacuum. The geometry of the $\text{Fe}(A)$ dimers on the $p(2 \times 2)$ surface varies depending on dimer location. For 0.5 ML coverage,

both elongated dimers with $d = 3.74 \text{ \AA}$ and with $d = 2.90 \text{ \AA}$ are stable. The $(\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2})R45^\circ$ surface terminated by the Fe dimers is more stable than the surface with $\text{Fe}(A)$ regularly arranged on top of the B layer. Detailed comparison of the dimer stability on the $p(2 \times 2)$ surface, calculated within generalized surface energy formalism,²⁶ indicated that the stability of the Fe dimers is comparable (within 3 meV/\AA^2) to the stability of reconstructed surface termination with half A layer, reported previously.^{24,25} For the reconstructed 0.5 ML $\text{Fe}(A)$ termination, cations are incorporated into the surface layer, similar to the more stable termination reported in Ref. 25, while the Fe dimers always stay above the surface. Calculated stability of the $p(2 \times 2)$ surface with the Fe dimers indicates that there are no thermodynamic restrictions against the existence of this surface under UHV conditions. The theoretical STM picture of the dimeric A surface [Fig. 3(c)] reproduces well the experimental observation for negative sample bias as shown by the theoretical profile along $\langle 110 \rangle$ (the gray line in the plots of Fig. 3). However, the full diversity of STM images for all experimental bias voltages could not be well reproduced. In particular, the oval shapes dominate also in theoretical STM images of the empty states. The reason could be a strong on-site Coulomb interaction that further splits the occupied and empty $\text{Fe}(A)$ states.²⁷ It is also possible that the images have been obtained with an impurity atom (e.g., oxygen) attached to the tip. These effects are not included in our calculations. The problem requires further investigations, possibly taking into account alternative models of the Fe -rich termination.

According to recent DFT calculations,^{24,25} the Fe -rich termination discussed above is not the most favorable energetically even under oxygen-poor conditions, which remains in striking opposition to our experimental results. We note, however, that the bulk phase diagram of the $\text{FeO-Fe}_3\text{O}_4\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system³ indicates stability of magnetite for much lower oxygen partial pressure than that taken in Ref. 25 as the “O-poor limit.” Moreover, the short-range order of $\text{Fe}(A)$ and dimerization on the surface is not considered in the models of Refs. 24 and 25.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

During the past decade, many controversies have arisen concerning the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4(001)$ termination and reconstruction. The surface was shown to be very sensitive to the preparation method. Apparently conflicting STM data probably concern surfaces that are differently influenced by impurity segregation or by deviations from stoichiometry due to the reducing or oxidizing procedures applied when preparing or recovering the surface. We have proposed an alternative method of preparation, in which $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4(001)$ films are grown on $\text{Fe}(001)/\text{Mg}(001)$ substrates. We have shown that the surface structure of such films has a different termination than that of films grown on $\text{MgO}(001)$ in a classical way, despite the similar reconstruction seen in low-energy electron diffraction. The analysis of the high-resolution images acquired for both negative and positive sample versus tip polarities combined with DFT calculations leads to the model of the

Fe-rich surface, which explains and unifies many features of the surface previously postulated. In particular, complexity and atomic details of the Fe(A)-terminated surface, which can be obtained under Fe-rich preparation conditions, have been addressed. Moreover, we have shown how the different preparation conditions—oxygen-rich versus iron-rich—alter the oxide surface on the atomic scale. This opens possibilities for comparative studies of surface adsorption and reactivity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the European Community under the Specific Targeted Research Project Contract No. NMP4-CT-2003-001516 (DYNASYNC) and by the Polish Ministry of Education and Science. J.K. acknowledges the Foundation for Polish Science (FNP) for support. Z.Ł. acknowledges ICM Grant No. G28-22. The authors thank N. Bailey for reading the manuscript.

- ¹C. Noguera, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **12**, R367 (2000).
- ²R. R. Wiesendanger, I. V. Shvets, D. Bürgler, G. Tarrach, H. J. Güntherodt, J. M. D. Coey, and S. Gräser, Science **255**, 583 (1992).
- ³F. Walz, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **14**, R285 (2002).
- ⁴J. Garcia and G. Subias, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **16**, R145 (2004).
- ⁵G. Tarrach, D. Bürgler, T. Schaub, R. Wiesendanger, and H.-J. Güntherodt, Surf. Sci. **285**, 1 (1993).
- ⁶J. M. D. Coey, I. V. Shvets, R. Wiesendanger, and H.-J. Güntherodt, J. Appl. Phys. **73**, 6742 (1993).
- ⁷R. Koltun, M. Herrmann, G. Güntherodt, and V. A. M. Brabers, Appl. Phys. A **73**, 49 (2001).
- ⁸G. Mariotto, S. Murphy, and I. V. Shvets, Phys. Rev. B **66**, 245426 (2002).
- ⁹J. M. Gaines, P. J. H. Bloemen, J. T. Kohlhepp, C. W. T. Bulle-Lieuwma, R. M. Wolf, A. Reinders, R. M. Jungblut, P. A. A. van der Heijden, J. T. W. M. van Eemeren, J. aan de Stegge, and W. J. M. de Jonge, Surf. Sci. **373**, 85 (1997); J. M. Gaines, J. T. Kohlhepp, J. T. W. M. v. Eemeren, R. J. G. Elfrink, F. Roozeboom, and W. J. M. d. Jonge, in *Epitaxial Oxide Thin Films III, MRS Symposia Proceedings*, No. 474, edited by C. Foster, J. S. Speck, D. Schlom, C-B. Eom, and M. E. Hawley, (MRS, Pittsburgh, 1997), p. 191.
- ¹⁰F. C. Voogt, Ph.D. thesis, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, 1998; F. C. Voogt *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **60**, 11193 (1999).
- ¹¹S. A. Chambers and S. A. Joyce, Surf. Sci. **420**, 111 (1999).
- ¹²S. A. Chambers, S. Thevuthasan, and S. A. Joyce, Surf. Sci. **450**, L273 (2000).
- ¹³B. Stanka, W. Hebenstreit, U. Diebold, and S. A. Chambers, Surf. Sci. **448**, 49 (2000).
- ¹⁴A. V. Mijiritskii and D. O. Boerma, Surf. Sci. **486**, 73 (2001).
- ¹⁵N. Spiridis, B. Handke, T. Slezak, J. Barbasz, M. Zajac, J. Haber, and J. Korecki, J. Phys. Chem. B **108**, 14356 (2004).
- ¹⁶J. Korecki, B. Handke, N. Spiridis, T. Ślęzak, I. Flis-Kabulska, and J. Haber, Thin Solid Films **412**, 14 (2002).
- ¹⁷J. P. Perdew, J. A. Chevary, S. H. Vosko, K. A. Jackson, M. R. Pederson, D. J. Singh, and C. Fiolhais, Phys. Rev. B **46**, 6671 (1992).
- ¹⁸<http://www.fysik.dtu.dk/campos/Dacapo/>
- ¹⁹J. Tersoff and D. R. Hamann, Phys. Rev. Lett. **50**, 1998 (1983).
- ²⁰M. Schmid, H. Stadler, and P. Varga, Phys. Rev. Lett. **70**, 1441 (1993).
- ²¹The small areas with (2×2) reconstruction give rise to weak and broad LEED spots visible at the electron energy as low as 20 eV.
- ²²C. Ruby, J. Fusy, and J.-M. R. Génin, Thin Solid Films **352**, 22 (1999).
- ²³I. V. Shvets, G. Mariotto, K. Jordan, N. Berdunov, R. Kantor, and S. Murphy, Phys. Rev. B **70**, 155406 (2004).
- ²⁴C. Cheng, Phys. Rev. B **71**, 052401 (2005).
- ²⁵R. Pentcheva, F. Wendler, H. L. Meyerheim, W. Moritz, N. Jedrecy, and M. Scheffler, Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 126101 (2005).
- ²⁶K. Reuter and M. Scheffler, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 035406 (2002).
- ²⁷H.-T. Jeng, G. Y. Guo, and D. J. Huang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 156403 (2004).